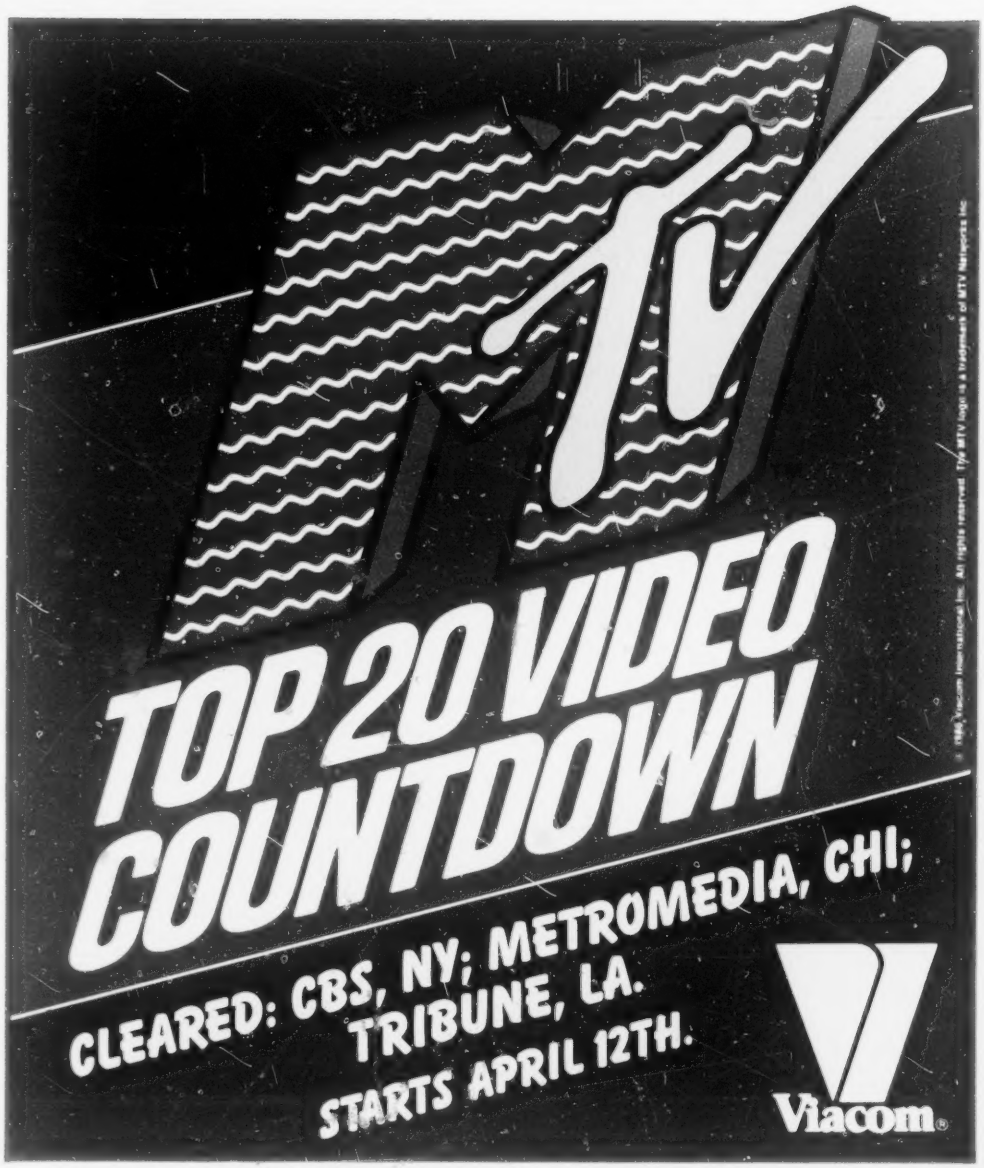
The Fifth Estate

RADIO TELEVISION CABLE SATELLITE

Broadcasting Mar 24



55th Year 1986
NCTA '86

Vol. 110 No. 12

Broadcasting Mar 24

Coverage from NCTA 86
Viewtron service shuts down
Justice eyes scrambling issue

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Broadcasting (ISSN 0007-2028) is published 52 Mondays a year by Broadcasting Publications Inc., 1735 DeSales Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and additional offices. Single issue $2 except special issues $3.50 (50th Anniversary issue $10). Subscriptions, U.S. and possessions: one year $65, two years $125, three years $175. Canadian and other international subscribers add $20 per year. U.S. and possessions $170 yearly for special delivery, $100 for first class. Subscriber's occupation required. Annually: *Broadcasting* □ *Cablecasting Yearbook* $90; *Across the Dial* $6.95. Microfilm of *Broadcasting* is available from University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106 (35mm, full year $55). Microfiche of *Broadcasting* is available from Bell & Howell, Micro Photo Division, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691 ($37 yr.). Postmaster please send address corrections to: *Broadcasting*, 1735 DeSales St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

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Reruns help power NBC to win number 18

Network schedules for the prime time ratings week of March 10-16 (the 25th of the season) contained harbingers of the summer season with repeats of sitcoms showing how strongly they can perform. (There were 18 repeats out of 69 programs broadcast.) And for NBC that meant another win, according to A.C. Nielsen.

NBC's 18th win came with a 17.4 average rating and a 28 average share. CBS turned in a 16.9/26, while ABC had a 15/23. Three of the top five shows of the week were repeats, and four of top five belonged to NBC.

For the second week in a row, NBC's newest sitcoms—*You Again* (19.8/30) and *Valerie* (19.9/29)—helped it to another Monday win with an 8-9 lineup the other networks could not overcome. Predictably, Thursday went to NBC, which had the week's top three shows running from 8 to 9:30—*The Cosby Show* (34.8/52), *Family Ties* (31/47) and *Cheers* (23.5/35).

In mini-series action, the first part of *If Tomorrow Comes* on CBS did a 21.8/34 on Sunday, and the second part of *Dress Grey* got a 19/30 on Monday. *Dress Grey*'s second part averaged an 18.5/29.

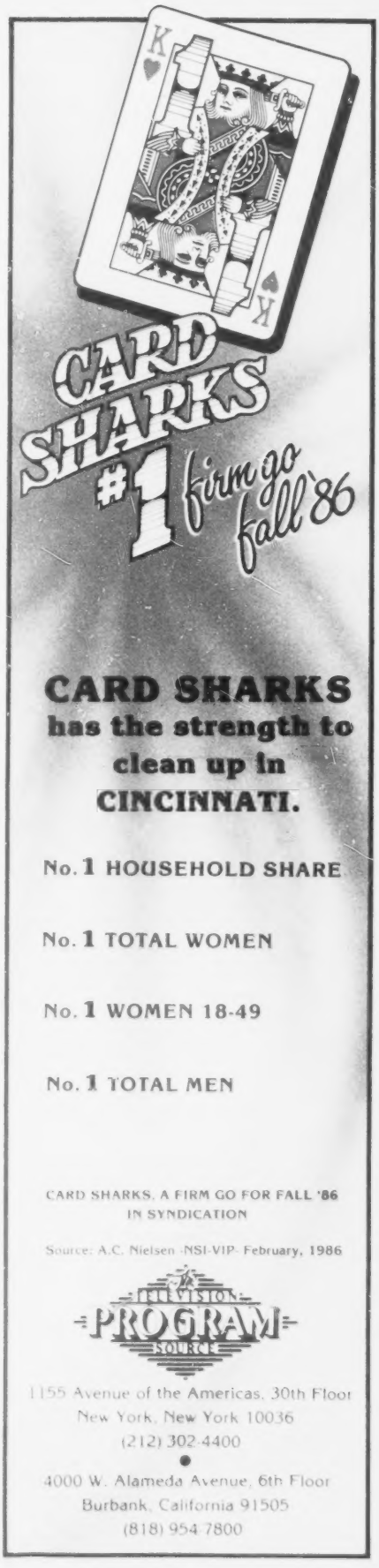
In their second appearance, at 8-9 on Wednesday, *Fast Times*, got a 12.4/19, the same as its premiere the week before, and *Tough Cookies* did a 10.1/15, down from 11.5/18 in its first week. NBC had the week's only premiere: *Stingray* did a 13.6/23 at 10 on Wednesday.

In news ratings, CBS was first with a 13.1/23, followed by NBC's 12.4/22 and ABC's 12/21.

HUTs (homes using television) for the week were 63.2, up 1% from last year's 62.5; three-network ratings were 47.3, up 3% from 45.8, and three-network shares were 74.8, up 1% from 73.7.

- NBC swept every time period in its second consecutive Monday win. Its lineup included three of the week's top 20 programs.
- ABC's Tuesday programing at 8-10 gave it a win by almost 3.9 rating points over second-place NBC. CBS finished third despite running second at 9-10, and first at 10-11, with the *People's Choice Awards* (17.4/28). CBS's performance for the night was depressed by *Trapper John, MD*'s 9.9/15 at 8-9.
- ABC's win on Wednesday was assured by the sixth-ranked *Dynasty* (22.6/34) and an 18th-place *Hotel* (19.1/33).
- NBC rode its comedy block to another Thursday win. At 9-10, *Dynasty II: The Colbys* on ABC beat out *Simon and Simon* on CBS to place second in the time period for the fourth week in a row. At 10-11 on ABC, *20/20* had its highest rating/share of the season.
- CBS's Friday win came thanks to *Dallas* (19.9/31), which ranked 14th for the week. ABC's ratings dropped as the night went on and it ended up with a 9.3/15 overall.
- NBC dominated Saturday night, winning every time period easily. A repeat of *Golden Girls* ranked fourth for the week with a 22.6/39.
- Sunday found the networks juggling their schedules to accommodate a presidential address at 8. NBC carried a repeat of *Amazing Stories* at 7-7:30 and got a 9.1/15. *Alfred Hitchcock Presents* (10.3/17) ran at 10:30, following a repeat of *Family Ties Vacation* (17.6/26).

Rank	Show	Network	Rating/Share
1.	The Cosby Show	NBC	34.8/52
2.	Family Ties	NBC	31/47
3.	Cheers	NBC	23.5/35
4.	If Tomorrow Comes	CBS	21.8/34
5.	You Again	NBC	19.8/30
6.	Valerie	NBC	19.9/29
7.	Dress Grey	NBC	19/30
8.	Golden Girls	NBC	22.6/39
9.	Dynasty	ABC	22.6/34
10.	Fast Times	NBC	12.4/19
11.	Highway to Heaven	NBC	12.4/19
12.	Night Court	NBC	12.4/19
13.	Murder, She Wrote	CBS	12.4/19
14.	Dallas	CBS	19.9/31
15.	Hotel	ABC	19.1/33
16.	Kate & Allie	CBS	17.4/28
17.	People's Choice Awards	CBS	17.4/28
18.	Newhart	CBS	17.4/28
19.	Family Ties Vacation	NBC	17.6/26
20.	20/20	ABC	17.6/26
21.	Dynasty II: The Colbys	ABC	17.6/26
22.	Simon and Simon	CBS	17.6/26
23.	Amazing Stories	NBC	9.1/15
24.	Alfred Hitchcock Presents	NBC	10.3/17
25.	Trapper John, MD	CBS	9.9/15
26.	Murder in Space	NBC	9.1/15
27.	Matlock	NBC	9.1/15
28.	Hotel	NBC	9.1/15
29.	Between the Lines	ABC	9.3/15
30.	Sentimental Journey	CBS	9.3/15
31.	Riptide	CBS	9.3/15
32.	Dynasty II: The Colbys	ABC	9.3/15
33.	Master of Ballantrae	CBS	9.3/15
34.	Destination Space	NBC	8.4/14
35.	Mike Hammer	ABC	8.4/14


CARD SHARKS
#1 firm go fall '86
CARD SHARKS
has the strength to clean up in CINCINNATI.
No. 1 HOUSEHOLD SHARE
No. 1 TOTAL WOMEN
No. 1 WOMEN 18-49
No. 1 TOTAL MEN
CARD SHARKS, A FIRM GO FOR FALL '86 IN SYNDICATION
Source: A.C. Nielsen -NSI-VIP- February, 1986
TELEVISION PROGRAM SOURCE
1155 Avenue of the Americas, 30th Floor
New York, New York 10036
(212) 302-4400
4000 W. Alameda Avenue, 6th Floor
Burbank, California 91505
(818) 954-7800

tal, bringing enhanced purchasing power; an increase in the level of educational attainment, and an increase in nontraditional households (singles and single parents). □

Y&R units foresees advertising growth on home video

This is the year that advertiser backing of home video programs will move out of the experimental stage and "begin to become a reality." So says Young & Rubicam's new electronic media unit in a report issued last week.

The report noted that 1985 had produced experimentation in advertiser-supported video programs—notably by Red Lobster, Kodak, Glenmore Distilleries and "Esquire Success"—and said several recent VCR developments "are prompting advertisers to take a serious look at the potential of the video medium."

Among these developments: One-third of U.S. households now have VCR's and by the end of the year penetration should be 41%—enough "to justify exploration of this new media form." Further, the report said, "the demographics of the VCR owner are currently attractive to quite a variety of clients."

"For example," said Leo Scullin, director of the Y&R unit, "we estimate that currently close to half of all households with $25,000-plus income levels already own a videocassette recorder.

"Certainly," Scullin continued, "there are a number of advertisers already experimenting in the video environment with this knowledge in mind. We anticipate that 1986 will be the year in which many more clients will seek to understand the potential of this type of video."

Susan Bahr, manager of the unit, said the price of pre-recorded cassettes seems to be stabilizing, "settling down to a more manageable average of $30 (slightly less for children's and music videos) rather than the swings of $80-plus to below $10 in previous years.

"We believe," she added, "that pricing will remain an issue for advertiser-supported video programs particularly as it relates to originally produced advertiser video." □

Spot report. The Association of Independent Television Stations has issued a report showing that the top 25 national spot television advertisers in 1985 invested more than half of their television billings on independent television stations.

INTV said these advertisers increased their spending in 1985 on independents by 19% to $1,670,589,000. These findings are based on a special 15-market tabulation made by Broadcast Advertisers Reports for INTV. The top 25 national spot TV advertisers noted were identified by the Television Bureau of Advertising.

INTV noted that many advertisers earmarked the bulk of their spot advertising dollars to independent stations with an average allocation of 54%. The top advertiser on independent stations is Procter & Gamble, with a 1985 investment of $285,363,000, followed by Philip Morris, $137,115,000; General Mills, $106,975,000; Pepsico, 98,958,000, and Toyota Motor Sales, $70,977,000.

Top 25 TV advertisers: Independent station usage
January-December 1985

	Company	*Total spot TV Expenditures*	*Share, % Independents* '85	'84	*Absolute Dollar change* 1985 vs. 1984
1	Procter & Gamble	$285,363	64%	66%	+14%
2	Philip Morris	137,115	43	38	+16
3	General Mills	106,975	80	80	+12
4	Pepsico	98,958	40	40	+27
5	Toyota Motor Sales	70,977	51	53	+34
6	Coca-Cola	68,296	51	52	+21
7	Anheuser-Busch	64,002	76	85	+9
8	Dart & Kraft	63,935	46	40	-6
9	Hasbro Inc.	63,767	96	99	NC
10	GTE Corp.	56,751	26	25	+113
11	Unilever (Lever Bros.)	56,530	51	42	+12
12	Nestle S.A.	54,084	39	36	+104
13	Beatrice Cos.	51,840	37	25	+78
14	R.J. Reynolds	51,743	46	41	+33
15	Kellogg Co.	51,050	58	66	+14
16	General Motors	48,868	34	27	+42
17	Nissan Motor Co.	44,974	41	36	7
18	Ralston Purina	44,111	50	42	+117
19	Mars Inc.	39,874	62	73	+12
20	Warner-Lambert	39,281	80	82	+8
21	Time Inc.	37,768	55	58	+22
22	Ford Motor Co.	37,443	26	27	-2
23	Adolph Coors	34,633	35	40	+47
24	Chrysler Corp.	32,232	38	33	+14
25	MCI Communications	31,019	33	37	19
	Top 25 total	1,670,589	54%	53%	+19%

Bates sees ad cost trend following inflation rate

But annual report cautions that zapping and clutter could unglue its forecast 3.5% CPM increase

Inflation is expected to remain moderate in 1986, averaging about 3.5%, and so are media cost-per-thousand (CPM) increases, which will amount to less than their 1985 increases in many cases.

These conclusions are drawn from the latest in a long series of annual media cost trend analyses by Ted Bates Advertising, New York. The conclusions have a "but" in them, however, along with a strong note of warning.

Although CPM increases are moderating, they're still higher than general inflation and are contributing—along with potential harm from the zapping of commercials and from "increased clutter"—to "dual pressures" on advertisers to make sure that all these factors are "carefully considered in assessing media values and options."

The report, by Leslie Wood and Debbi Ellis of Bates Media Information and Analysis, says that in 1986, despite the moderating influence exerted by lowered inflation rates, "most media increases [in CPM] are still expected to be almost double that of inflation, generating substantial real growth."

"Daytime network television—close to three times the inflation rate—projects 9% increases.

"Evening network television projects a more modest 6% rate.

"Spot television will repeat [its] last year's growth rate—6%.

"Radio is expected to match last year's increases: Network radio 6%; spot radio 5%.

"Print adjusts marginally. Magazines reduce [CPM] growth to 6%; supplements hope to recover with a 5% increase; newspapers expect to repeat last year's rate with a 7% increase.

"Outdoor posters will again reduce their growth to a projected 5%."

Looking back over the last 10 years, the Bates study reviewed a decade of "sustained, although erratic, increases in media CPM's and inflation."

The 10-year span, Bates's analysts noted, "began with broadcast media posting extraordinary real growth, about 20%, in several cases. (Real growth has been calculated by subtracting inflationary increases [the consumer price index, or CPI] from nominal increases.)

"Over the next several years, 1978-81, the CPI grew at such a fast rate that most of the media elements analyzed were unable to keep pace. During these middle years, although confronted with skyrocketing inflation, advertisers were generally experiencing negative real CPM rates.

"However, with the improvements in the economy and resumption of moderate CPM growth, all of the media elements examined experienced *real* [CPM] growth since 1982."

Television led the pack, at times posting real annual increases in double digits (see tables).

"The net effect of these yearly increases can be seen in the compounded and average annual growth rate over this period. Virtually every media element exceeded inflation with the exception of spot radio, which matched the CPI rate with a 6.9% increase.

"Network television, daytime and evening, moved at an alarming rate—almost twice the average annual CPI rate (11.9% daytime and 12.4% evening versus 7.0% CPI). The other broadcast media, spot TV (8.2%) and network radio (7.7%), shared comparable growth rates with the print media magazines (8.4%), newspapers (9.2%), supplements (7.4%) and outdoor posters (8.5%)."

The Bates analysts characterize 1985 as "a strong, real growth year" for media CPM's, "although most media reported lower CPM increases than expected."

Concern over the federal deficit and proposed tax law changes helped to create "a conservative economic environment" in which "advertisers [in 1985] were more cautious in allocating advertising dollars, exerting pressure on the industry to improve media cost performance. All of these factors served to moderate media CPM increases. The majority of media elements (seven out of nine) experienced increases in 1985 which were lower than those recorded in 1984."

This combination of economic conditions hit the 1985 television market in particular. Network revenues dropped below the previous year's levels, "a phenomenon not experienced since 1971," and the two network media elements—daytime and evening—"posted double-digit CPM increases," with daytime network's rising from 9% in 1984 to 15% in 1985, and with evening network's dropping from 15% in 1984 to 10% in 1985 while "spot television CPM increases declined, almost by half, to 6%."

Bates finds that "the proportion of money spent on advertising as a percent of the gross national product continues to grow, [from 1.8% in 1975 to an estimated 2.46% in 1986], thus demonstrating the vitality of the advertising industry." And "national advertising, as a percentage of total advertising, has remained consistent between 26%-28% and is expected to remain in that range in 1985," according to Bates's preliminary estimates, which have not been made for 1986.

As for the ups and downs of CPM's over the last 10 years and what it all may mean, Bates's Wood and Ellis offer this conclusion:

"The advertising industry has experienced real growth in CPM's during the last decade and will continue to do so in 1986. However, if the media continue to manifest real cost increases, while generally brand revenue growth parallels CPI increases, then advertising must assume a continually larger portion of a product's sales profits in order to maintain the same level of advertising effort. Additionally, the quality of this advertising effort, particularly in the television medium, is possibly deteriorating due to VCR zapping, channel switching-zapping and increased clutter due to the rapid proliferation of 15-second commercials."

Ted Bates's media cost survey

Cost-per-Thousand Trends

	Day Net TV	Eve Net TV	Spot TV	Net Radio	Spot Radio	Magazines	Supplements	Newspapers	Outdoor	CPI
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	125	108	125	110	112	102	103	110	106	106
1977	161	136	131	120	122	111	122	119	115	113
1978	174	149	131	129	129	122	124	129	127	121
1979	182	167	143	137	135	131	134	139	142	135
1980	203	190	154	143	145	147	147	153	158	153
1981	218	203	162	155	156	164	163	173	173	169
1982	238	251	176	166	164	181	183	191	191	179
1983	250	269	190	182	176	196	191	210	203	185
1984	272	308	211	200	188	212	201	229	221	193
1985	312	341	224	212	197	229	209	245	233	203
1986 (est.)	341	361	237	225	208	242	219	262	245	211

National Expenditure Trends

	Net TV	Spot TV	Magazines	News	Supplements	Radio	Outdoor	CPI
1975	100	100	100	100		100	100	100
1976	124	133	122	121		120	115	106
1977	150	136	148	133		132	132	113
1978	172	161	177	139		148	140	121
1979	199	177	200	160		160	161	135
1980	222	201	215	177		185	165	153
1981	242	231	241	204		214	190	169
1982	269	269	253	221		227	211	179
1983	304	297	289	247		257	233	185
1984	370	338	337	278		292	255	193
1985	393	367	354	298		324	273	203

Average Yearly Percent Increase in CPM

Category	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*
Broadcast											
Day net TV	25	29	8	5	11	7	9	5	9	15	9
Eve net TV	8	26	9	12	14	7	24	7	15	10	6
Spot TV	25	5	0	9	8	5	9	8	11	6	6
Network radio	10	9	7	6	5	8	7	10	10	6	6
Spot radio	12	9	5	5	7	7	6	7	7	5	5
Print											
Magazines	2	9	9	8	12	12	11	8	8	8	6
Supplements	3	19	2	9	9	11	12	5	6	4	5
Newspapers	10	9	8	8	10	13	10	10	9	7	7
Outdoor											
Posters	6	9	11	12	10	9	11	6	9	6	5
CPI	5.8	6.5	7.7	11.3	13.5	10.4	6.1	3.2	4.3	3.6	3.5

* projection

Top and bottom tables report trends in index form, with 1975 the base year, indexed at 100. Estimates are based on unit costs of 30 seconds for TV and network radio, 60 seconds for spot radio, one page four-color for magazines, midline black and white for newspapers, one page four-color for supplements, and 100 showing for outdoor through 1981 and increases in 50 showing for 1982-86. CPM's are based on women 18+ for day network, total persons 2+ for evening network, TV households for spot TV, persons 12+ for radio, circulation for magazines, newspapers and supplements and total population for outdoor. Sources for audience information: network and spot TV, A.C. Nielsen; network radio, RADAR; spot radio, Arbitron; magazines, Magazine Publishers Association; newspapers, Newspaper Advertising Bureau; supplements, Standard Rate & Data; outdoor, Outdoor Bureau and estimates. Advertising expenditure and GNP data from Television Bureau of Advertising. CPI is based on increase in yearly average compiled by conference board. Figures for 1986 are Ted Bates estimates.

For the Record

As compiled by BROADCASTING, March 13 through March 19, and based on filings, authorizations and other FCC actions.

Abbreviations: AFC—Antenna Structure Clearance. ALJ—Administrative Law Judge. alt.—alternate aural. ann.—announced. ant.—antenna. aur.—aural. aux.—auxiliary. CH—critical hours. CP—construction permit. D—day. DA—directional antenna. Doc. 19-Docket 19-. ERP—effective radiated power. HAAT—height above average terrain. khz—kilohertz. km—kilometers. kw—kilowatts. M—night. m—meters. mod.—modification. N—night. PSA—presunrise service authority. RC—remote control. S-A—Scientific Atlanta. SH—specified hours. SL—studio location. TL—transmitter location. trans.—transmitter. TPO—transmitter power output. U—unlimited hours. vis.—visual. w—watts. *—noncommercial.

Ownership Changes

Applications

- WWWR-AM-FM (open WWWR-AM; formerly and WWRL-AM) Flushing, N.Y. (formerly WWRL-AM): 1560 khz, 1 kw-D. WWWR-FM: 105.9 mhz, 3 kw, HAAT 180 ft. WWRL-AM: 970 khz, 1 kw-D. WWRL-AM- and FM- CPs to Sea Broadcasting Inc. for $2.8 million cash. WWRL-AM-FM is owned by Sea Broadcasting Inc. (see WWWR-AM-FM, above). WWWR-AM-FM: WWRL-AM: Sea Broadcasting Inc. to Sea Broadcasting Inc. for $125,000 for WWRL-AM. Seller is principally owned by John H. Rothschild and family. It has no other broadcast interests. Buyer is owned by William A. Kahn and his wife, Joan. WWRL-AM: Rothschild Inc. and WWRL-AM Continuing. Filed March 4.
- WCRT-AM Homewood, Ala. (CP): Seeks transfer of control of The Birch Corp. from John A. Leiper and Kenneth Cory (1.75% each before, none after) to Paul M. Pinkey for assumption of liabilities. Seller and buyer have no other broadcast interests. Filed March 10.
- WPOW-AM-FM Portland, Ind. (AM: 1440 khz, 500 w-D; FM: 106.9 mhz, 3 kw, HAAT 180 ft.): Seeks transfer of control of WPOW Inc. from Robert C. Brandon and family (52.56% before, none after) to Robert A. Weaver and Ronald Brandon and his wife, Joyce, for $281,000 for stock. Seller owns (has sold) WBCE-AM-WLER-FM Butler, Pa. Buyer Weaver is station general manager. Brandon is son of seller. Buyers' other interests: WBCE-AM-WLER-FM. Filed March 10.
- WIVA-AM-WTPG-FM Atlantic City (AM: 1450 khz, 1 kw-D; FM: 96.9 mhz, 50 kw, HAAT 1,040 ft.): Seeks assignment of license from Atlantic County Radio Inc. to H&D Wireless Inc. for $5 million, comprising $4.5 million cash and assumption of debt. Seller is principally owned by Jesse W. Roberts. It has no other broadcast interests. Buyer is owned by Joel M. Heimowitz and Barry J. Drickman. It also owns WLDN-AM-WCHR-FM Plainfield, Mass.; WMJC-AM-WOKN-FM Rochester, Conn.; WIBQ-AM-WIAI-FM Decatur, Ind., and has contracted to build new stations in Evansville, Ind., which owns WAVV-TV Burlington, Vt.-WOLF-TV Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and KLAS-TV Las Vegas. Filed March 7.
- WFDD-AM Statesville, N.C. (1340 khz, 500 w-D): Seeks assignment of license from WFDD Inc. to Bible Broadcasting Inc. for assumption of $75,000. Seller is owned by Thomas D. Nelson and has no other broadcast interests. Buyer is owned by Billy J. Pruett and Bill R. Wilcox, who have no other broadcast interests. Filed March 7.
- KDBC-TV El Paso (ch. 4; CBS; ERP vis. 100 kw, aur. 10 kw, HAAT 1,563 ft.; ant. height above ground 410 ft.): Seeks assignment of license from El Paso Television Co. to United Broadcasting Corp. for $32 million cash. Seller is subsidiary of Evening Post Publishing Co., Charleston, S.C.-based publisher and station group which owns KOAA-TV Pueblo, Colo., and KIVI-TV Nampa, Idaho. It publishes four newspapers in Maryland and South Carolina. Buyer is owned by Michael L. Waddington. It also owns KARK-TV Little Rock, Ark., and WTOK-TV Meridian, Miss. Filed March 11.
- KSAT-TV San Antonio, Tex. (ch. 12; ABC; ERP vis. 316 kw, aur. 63.2 kw, HAAT 1,380 ft.; ant. height above ground 1,505 ft.): Seeks assignment of license from Outlet Communications Inc. to H&C Communications Inc. for $155 million cash. Seller is Providence, R.I.-based group of one AM, three FMs and seven TVs. It was recently purchased by group headed by chairman Bruce Sundlun and theater Corp. ("For the Record," March 10). It recently sold KOVR-TV Stockton, Calif. ("In Brief," March 10) and is selling WCPX-TV Orlando, Fla. (see "Changing Hands," page 122). Buyer is Houston-based group of one AM and five TVs principally owned by Oveta Culp Hobby. Filed March 7.
- KZYP-AM Heber City, Utah (1340 khz, 500 w-D, 250 w-N): Seeks assignment of license from Majestic Broadcasting Inc. to Crack Broadcasting Corp. for $155,838. Seller is owned by Howard Johnson and family. It also owns KSOP-AM-KSSD-FM Clearfield-Clinton, Utah. Buyer is owned by Kathleen Davey and Larry Mahoney, who have no other broadcast interests. Filed March 10.
- WAVY-TV Portsmouth, Va. (ch. 27; independent; ERP vis. 1,000 kw, aur. 125 kw, HAAT 2,065 ft.; ant. height above ground 1,344 ft.): Seeks assignment of license from Roanoke Broadcasting Inc. to Family Group Ltd. V for $300,000. Seller is headed by Edward L. Fischer. It has no other broadcast interests. Buyer is Tampa, Fla.-based group

Jack F. Satterfield

WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT JACK F. SATTERFIELD HAS JOINED GAMMON & NINOWSKI MEDIA INVESTMENTS, INC. AS AN ASSOCIATE BROKER OPERATING OUT OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Satterfield joins Gammon & Ninowski with [illegible] to [illegible] in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Mr. Satterfield succeeds Jon Dunn Tarkington as Vice President and Office Manager of their Philadelphia office. He brings to the firm [illegible] and [illegible] in the broadcast industry. He is a graduate of [illegible] and resides in Cherry Hill, New Jersey with his wife and [illegible].

Mr. Ninowski [illegible] Jack F. Satterfield [illegible] Wynd Avenue, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034 (609) 795-8787.

GN

Summary of broadcasting as of February 25, 1986

Service	On Air	CP's	Total *
Commercial AM	4,756	170	4,888
Commercial FM	3,675	418	4,293
Educational FM	1,233	171	1,404
Total Radio	9,664	761	10,585
TV Commercial	559	444	1,233
Commercial VHF-TV	540	33	583
Commercial UHF-TV	401	222	623
Educational VHF-TV	104	3	115
Educational UHF-TV	96	15	111
Total TV	1,141	273	1,514
VHF LPTV	343	74	416
UHF LPTV	341	136	477
Total LPTV	684	210	893
VHF Translator	1,969	38	2,155
UHF Translator	1,967	249	2,216
ITFS	350	154	504
Low Power Relay	624	2	626
ITFS Low Power Translator	6	0	6
Experimental TV	3	6	9
Remote pickup	17,306	83	17,397
Aural STL & intercity relay	2,836	196	3,032

* Includes off-air licenses.

Note: Due to computer problems FCC has not been able to update broadcast station totals for September, December or January.